

ART STUDENTS HONOR THE KING

THEIR WONDERFUL ADORNMENT OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE AND OF LONDON.

One Part of the Coronation Decorations Done for Love Alone and It is Perhaps the Most Striking of All—A Piece of Modelling Not Unlike Our Own Art.

LONDON, June 11.—In equipping the procession for the coronation of the King's coronation with stands and decorations, well over a million dollars have been spent. The coronation, the upholders, the man whose trade is illuminations, all

one at each end of each side of the bridge. The stages of the work were: First making a model of the lion on a scale of two feet to one inch, placing a plaster cast over the clay model, then removing the plaster cast in sections and filling the mould with plaster. The clay figure itself, of course, could not be used. It would crack when it dried and would not prop up unless of course it were burned.

In that way the figures of all the Kings and Queens have been produced. Queen Victoria, from the middle of one side, faces Queen Elizabeth on the other. The Kings include Alfred, Henry VIII, Henry V, some of the Georges and, of course, all the six Edwards before the present King. Above each figure, the bust is 4 feet high and

turns. The fact of their being so light—a child could lift one easily—means that their life will be short.

KING EDWARD'S IRISH GUARDS.

Their Predecessors in King James's Army—Irish Troops in France.

LONDON, June 14.—King Edward celebrated yesterday as his birthday. His birthday, as a matter of fact, does not occur until November.

His mother never celebrated hers until after it had really happened, perhaps for fear that there might really be a slip between the cup and the lip. The first British sovereign of the house of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, however, has no such feeling, or it may be that yesterday was a belated celebration of last November's birthday. At all events, it was kept as his natal day, and he marked

the Regiment of Charlemont, Col. Gordon O'Neill, the Regiment of Athlone, Col. Sir Maurice Eastace, the Regiment of Clare, Col. Roger MacKilgus.

Beside these there were the bodyguard, and three free companies, the latter commanded by Capt. Rutherford, Capt. Browne and Capt. Hay. They numbered 12,000 early in 1902 and three other regiments, those of Montemahel, Clare and Dillon, were fighting for the Grand Monarch in Spain.

All of these were mustered into the French Army, but were carried away as "the Army of King James." On their regimental colors they carried the harp surmounted by the Stuart crown on a red cross, on which were the words "In hoc signo vinces."

The colors were quartered, like the royal standard, two quarters were red, the other two of the color of the facings borne by the individual regiments, and even in the French Army their uniforms were red.

For eight years James's army fought for France in Savoy, Piedmont, Spain, France and the Low Countries. In 1702,

freedom. The Berwick and the Walsh regiments also served in America, or rather, in our Revolution.

All three regiments fought in the naval war. Dillon's was at Savannah in the autumn of 1779, and served as marines in De Grasse's fleet in the action off Martinique in 1780. In 1782 this regiment served in the West Indies, and Walsh's went to India.

In 1793, when the French revolutionary authorities were in control, everything that savored of monarchy was abolished, and the regiments of the army of King James that still remained in service were incorporated with the line. Dillon's regiment became the Eighty-seventh, the regiment of Berwick became the Eighty-eighth, and the Walsh regiment the Ninety-second.

The officers and many of the men of these regiments thereupon quitted France with the exiled princess, and served in the Netherlands, where they attracted the attention of William Pitt, the British Prime Minister. After some negotiations, they entered the British service, and recruited full regiments

FULTON COUNTY LEADS.

It Makes More Than Half of the Leather Belts and Mittens Produced in the Country.

The returns of the last census show that Fulton county, in this State, makes a little over 57 per cent of the value of all the leather gloves and mittens manufactured in the United States. Among the forests of that county the industry had its beginning its lead ever since. It was simply a case of environment favoring the business and of an accident of immigration that gave it an impetus.

Deer were very plentiful in Fulton county when farmers began to settle there and clear the land for their crops. Venison

it would hold and drive all the way to Boston, making the round trip in six weeks. He came home with a fine profit on his venture. Thus the business grew until to-day the majority of Fulton county is found all over the country.

Any visitor to the county may still see some things that are very much as they were in the early days of the industry. Sawing machines have supplanted hand stitching and there is an enormous amount of factory work, but a great many goods are still made in the homes of the people as in the days of the young industry. Many of the large glove and mitten manufacturers of Gloversville and Johnstown employ delivery wagons to collect and distribute the work of the home artisans. The skins are cut and prepared and the backs are stretched by men before the work is taken to the women in the homes who are doing the rest of the manufacture. The Fulton



ST. CLEMENTS DANES IN STRAND.

are based according to their kind and for the profits of their trade. Only one feature in the day's journey has escaped this commercially contracted scheme of decoration. It is, however, a most effective and picturesque feature, for it is the whole of Westminster Bridge, spanning the Thames from the steps of Parliament and the present square facing the Abbey to Lambeth and South London.

The entire designing, erecting and grouping of the figures that transform the normal outline of the bridge into a splendid avenue of historic emblems have been carried out by the young students of the modelling school of the Royal College of Art in South Kensington. The idea and the initiative were their own. Older bodies more gov-

ernments draped with suitable flags. The effect of the whole scheme is remarkably handsome and has not its like anywhere else in the voluntary decoration of the capital.

The students of the modelling school are all prize winners in one or other branch of their art, and they are assisted in their work at South Kensington by scholarships they have won in open competition. Several of these are granted direct from the science and art department under the Government; others are the creations of the technical committees of the county councils throughout the country. The students come to Kensington for a four years' finishing course. About half of them are men and half women. Many of the latter



ST. PAUL'S.

erned by routine, such as the Society of Designers and the Institute of Architects, made themselves heard when the question of decorating the capital first arose, but only to ask why they were not consulted and to assure the world how very valuable their services would be.

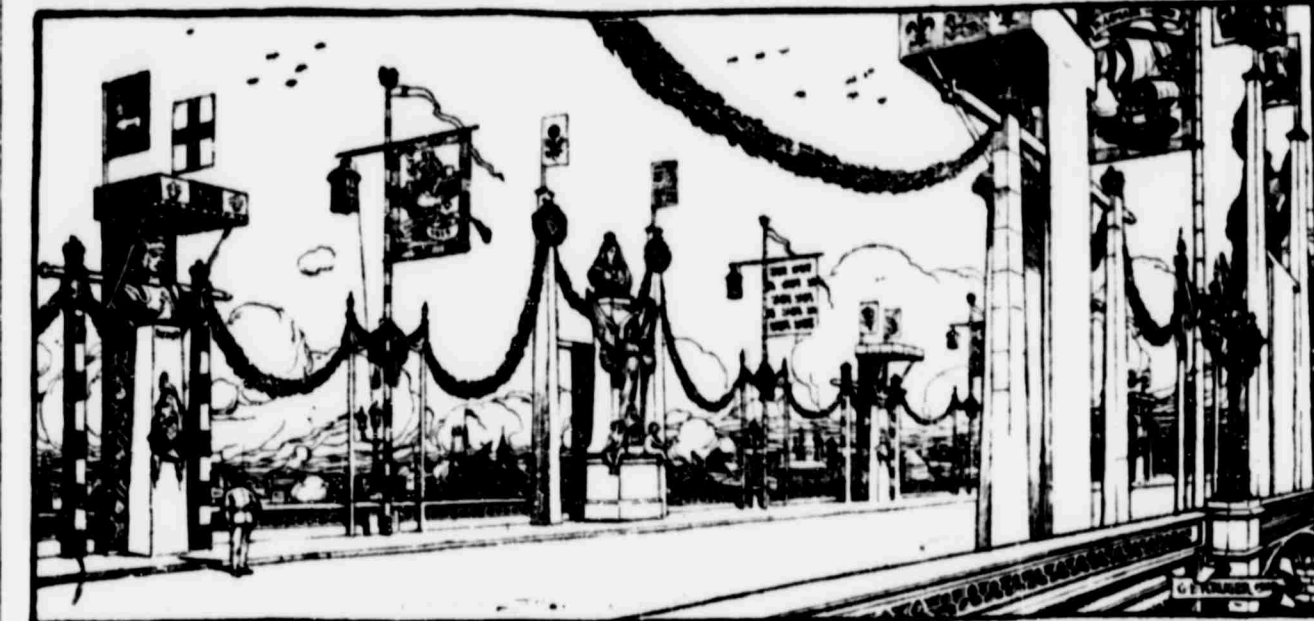
The young people of Kensington took another course. They sent in their scheme cut and dried and completed in every detail and said to the London County Council: "We will do this for you free, gratis, and for nothing." Their plan was rewarded, for the Council not only accepted their offer but has voted \$2,500 for illuminations to set off the students' handwork on coronation night.

The scheme shows great plaster figures

take up light work, such as that of silver-smiths.

Most of the men devote themselves to such branches of decoration as the designing and moulding of ceilings, wall papers and such like. Their present labor of love is so well thought of that their school has been asked to send in designs for decorating the new Home Office.

It is unique to Westminster Abbey, which is rapidly nearing completion at the western entrance, is to have an adornment unique in character. A number of niches have been provided, obviously intended for statues. For what statues was not revealed for a long time. The intention of the authorities is now disclosed, for the statue of the first Edward, seated and



DECORATIONS ON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, LOOKING TOWARD THE SURREY SIDE OF THE THAMES.

the occasion by giving their colors to the Irish Guards.

There is as yet only one battalion of the Irish Guards, though in time there are to be two, and even the single battalion consists of only four companies, though by and by it will have eight. But it got its colors just the same on the part of the Horse Guards, with six companies of its brother guard regiments serving as witnesses and its own band making patriotic music.

The present Irish Guard, authorized

after the Peace of Ryswick, the French Army was reduced, and the Irish regiments, from twenty-six strong battalions, were cut down to eight, and the two regiments of horse were consolidated into a single regiment.

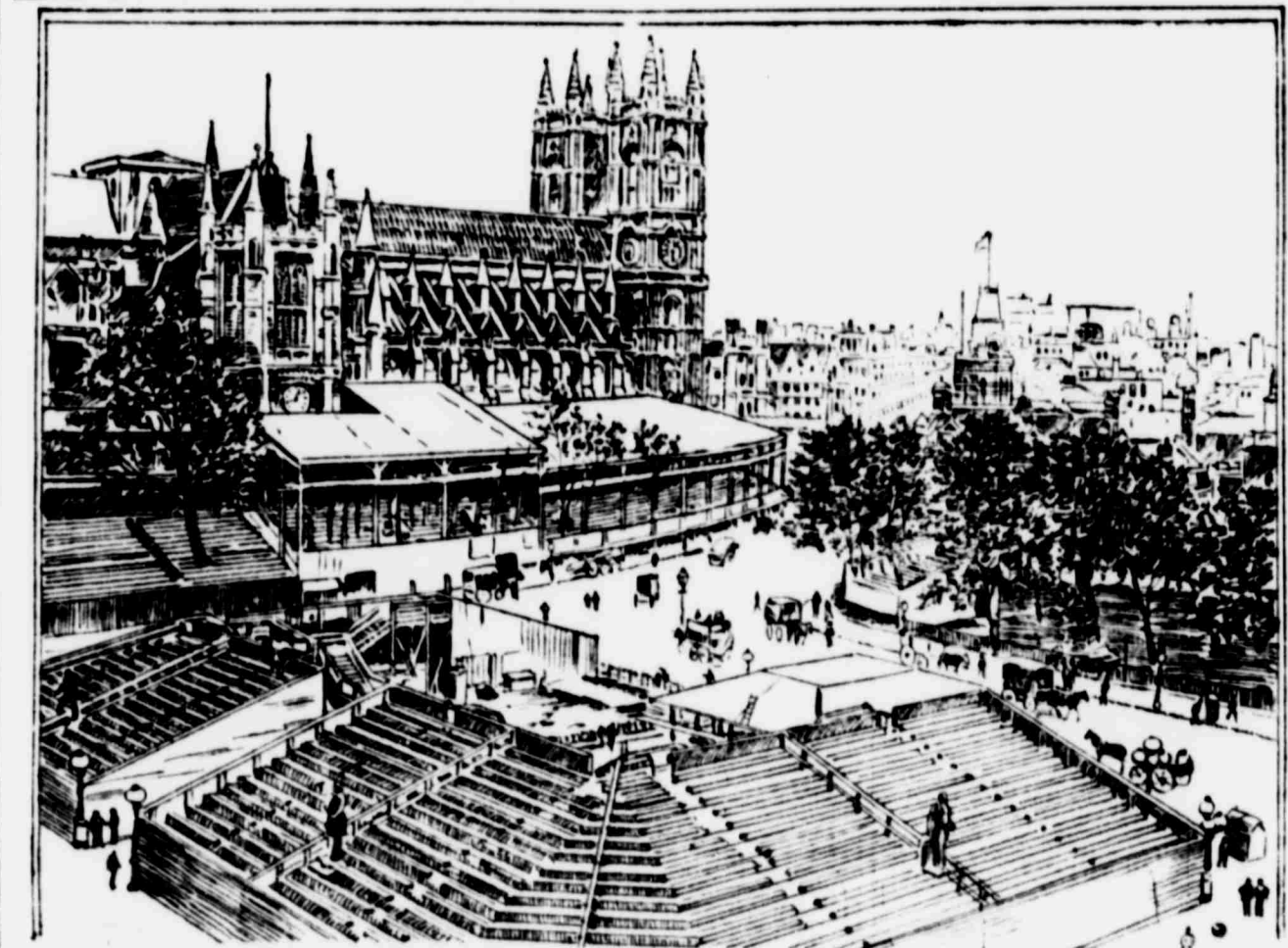
Four of the regiments of foot thus remaining were known as Dillon, Berwick, Bourke's and Walsh de Serrant's, the last had been Ormond's. These kept their names, and a member of the senior branch of the Dillon family was always Colonel-Proprietor of Le Regiment de Dillon.

At the battle of Almanza, in Spain, on April 25, 1707, the army of King James,

in Ireland, which they took to the West Indies, but at the end of the war, these organizations were either disbanded or allowed to disappear.

Napoleon raised an Irish Legion in 1803, using the remnants of the old organizations, but it had no very close relationship to the former army of King James. This legion wore a uniform of green, with yellow plastrons, and carried the harp without the crown on its color, it bore also the French eagle, and served during the Napoleonic wars that ended in 1814.

At the restoration, the Irish Legion became the Third Battalion of the Foreign



BIRDSYE VIEW, WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

two years ago, is not really the first of the name in the British Army. More than two hundred years ago there were Irish guards in the army of King James II, and they stuck to the unhappy King after the Battle of the Boyne and followed him into exile, where they made great fame for themselves.

After the battle of the Boyne many of King James's Irish troops preferred to go with him to France; and there, at Vannes, they were reorganized. Nine regiments of horse were reformed into two, the King's

consisting of the regiments of Dillon, Berwick and Bourke, had a principal share in the rout of the allied army of English, Dutch and Portuguese under the Earl of Galway. The Duke of Berwick, a son of King James, commanded the French Army, and the Irish regiments had the joy of compelling the English Guards to surrender.

The bravery of the Irish brigades at Fontenoy is a matter of history. Their charge turned what seemed a French defeat into a great victory, and after the battle Louis XV, who was present, personally reviewed each of the Irish reg-

iment, which three years later was merged into the French line. The present Foreign Legion of the French army was not created for thirty years thereafter.

MAN'S SHIRT WAIST UPHELD.
Official Ruling From North Carolina in the Matter of a Small Boy.

Now the first rumbling of the great summer shirt waist agitation is heard. It comes naturally from the South where summer is early.

The State Superintendent of Public In-



CANADIAN ARCH IN WHITEHALL.

was abundant and cheap, and deer's skin was used to make very good mittens for the farmers. About that time, sixteen years before they began to make mittens, quite a number of families came over from Scotland and settled in the eastern part of what is now Fulton county as farmers. It happened that quite

county has a store not only give work to a great many of the farmers' wives and daughters in the county but they also have in their service a man full of a sort of farm family in the neighboring counties. These people in the county are now earning about \$225,000 a year making gloves and mittens in their homes. But not so much work is sent out to the



GENERAL VIEW OF PALL MALL AND CLUBLAND.

a number of them had been glove makers in Scotland, and they brought with them their glove patterns and the proper needles and thread for glove-making. They began to make gloves and mittens for the farmers and woodchoppers in the country round, and for years their only customers were the people living in the country in the factories. The very natural beginning of the industry

farmers as was distributed among them twenty years ago. The tendency is increasing to do more and more of the work in the factories, and a Gloverville and Johnstown have grown up through the influx of farmer families who have given up their farms and have moved into the city to work the long hours in the factories. All the cheaper work, however, is still done



ST. CLEMENTS DANES FROM THE LAW COURTS.

which from small things has grown to such very large proportions.

About the beginning of this century storekeepers in Johnstown and other little towns in the county began to look to the local mittens and gloves as a source of profit and to seek markets for them outside of the county. Some of them also began to put money into the business of

in the farm; some, the best or grades of work are confined to the factories. Most of the factories are owned or controlled by men who were a long time in the county, have kept glove makers all their lives and by their own industry have risen from the cottage to the management or ownership of a factory.

It is long since deer skin was the main



ROYAL EXCHANGE AND BANK OF ENGLAND.

manufacturing. They would supply the skins and other materials to the farm women for miles around. The young storekeepers in Johnstown and other little towns in the county began to look to the local mittens and gloves as a source of profit and to seek markets for them outside of the county. Some of them also began to put money into the business of

material used. Deer skin was at last become scarce and then sheepskin was pressed into the service. Sheep and lambskins, both domestic and imported, are now more largely used than any other skins. Heavy gloves are made of buckskin, cowhide and horsehide. Many other skins are used and of late the skin of the Mocha, a variety of sheep reared in Arabia and Abyssinia, is much used in the manufacture of fine gloves.

Fulton county makes about \$10,000,000 worth of gloves and mittens every year. An unbroken forest still, 150 years ago, covered the region where this industry has had its remarkable development.

After Reading "The Sun" there is little, if anything left to be learned on the leading subjects of the day.—Adm.



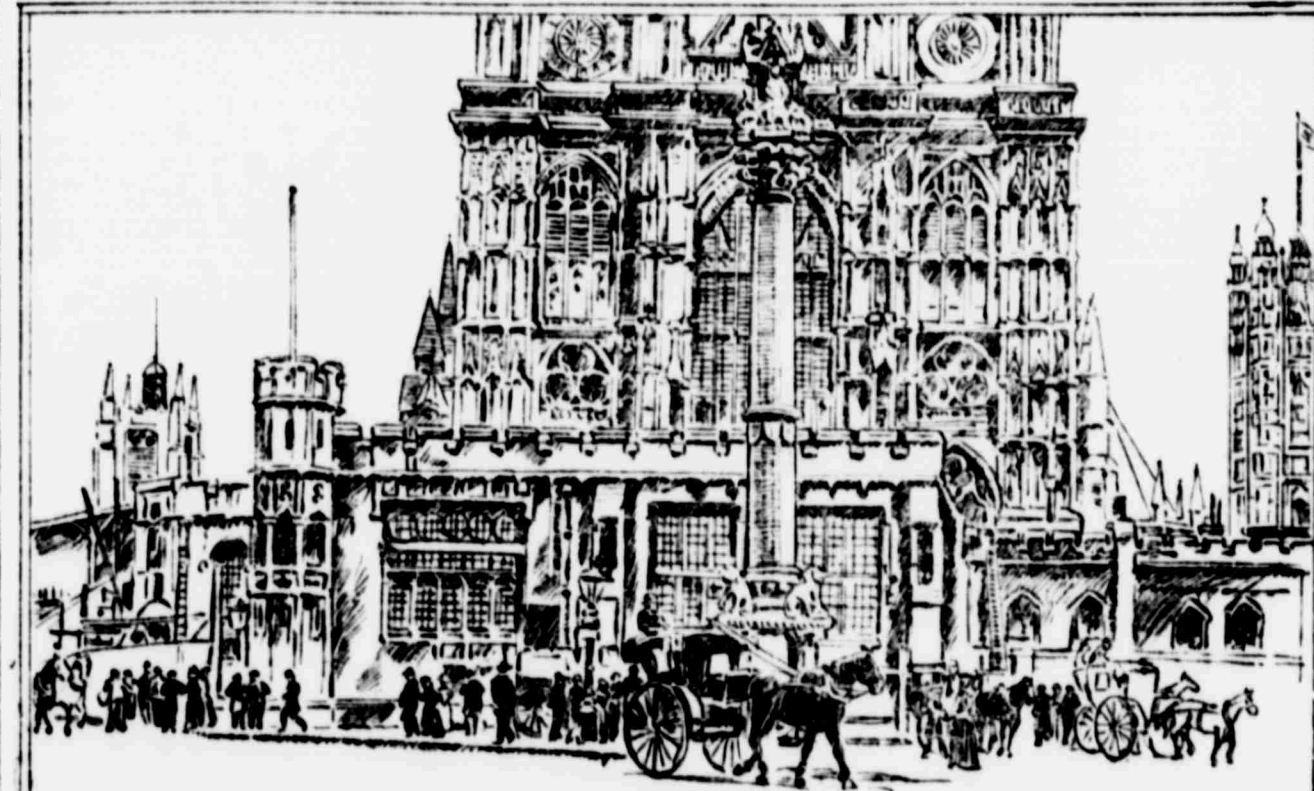
ST. PAUL'S.

of fourteen English monarchs a dozen kings and two queens spaced out along either parapet of the bridge. They are linked into one picture by strings of floral festoons in plaster running from pole to pole along both sides of the bridge. About a dozen students under Prof. Lanteri, who is probably the best teacher of modelling in Europe, have been working enthusiastically for the last six weeks at their coronation effort.

A correspondent visited the young artists in their studio the other day and found them completing a figure of a British lion fifteen

crowded, with a canopy over his head, fills one of the niches. All the Royal Edwards have been similarly modelled, and are to be placed in position during the next week.

King Edward VII. is to have the place of honor. His statue is immediately in the centre of the western wall. All the Edwardian statues were first modelled in clay by a Lambeth resident, and were then submitted to the King. The statues are made of plaster and canvas, though from the ground their composition is deceiving, and it might be imagined that they had weathered the storms of cen-



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, SHOWING THE ANNEX.

Regiment, under Col. D. Sheldon, and the Queen's, under Col. Lord Galway.

The infantry was formed into ten regiments, the King's Dragoons, Col. D. Sarsfield, Lord Kilmallock; the Queen's, Col. F. O'Carroll; the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards, Col. the Duke of Ormond; the Queen's Foot Guards, Col. Simon Luttrell; the Marine Regiment of Foot Guards, Col. the Duke of Albemarle; the Regiment of Dublin, Col. Sir Michael Craigh; the Regiment of Limerick, Col. Richard Talbot;

ments, and thanked them for their services.

Later in the same year, however, when Louis sent detachments over to Scotland to help the Pretender, they landed only for the fleet of transports was captured by the British Navy.

In 1796, Major Lally of Dillon's Regiment organized two Irish regiments, which he went to India, and in 1798 the first Battalion of the same regiment was increased to 1,000 men, and served in the French Army in America, fighting for our

strution of North Carolina has decided that the school's aim at High Point with the trustees back of her, cannot be a boy from school because he chooses to wear a shirt waist instead of a coat, as the other little boys of High Point do.

The State board of instruction rules that the school authorities have no right to dictate what a boy shall or shall not wear as long as he does not shock public decency by his attire; and a shirt waist need not necessarily shock anybody.